



# HP POLITY

## REORGANISATION OF HP

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# PART 1 (ARTICLE 1 TO 4)

## Article 1:-

- Article 1 (1) India that is Bharat shall be a union of states.
- Article 1 (2) The state & its territory shall be as specified in first schedule.
- Article 1 (3) The territory of India shall comprise-Territory of states, Union territories specified in first schedule, Such other territories as may be acquired.

**Article 2:-** Parliament may by law admits into the union as establish new states on such terms & conditions.

## Article 3:- Parliament may be law

- Form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of state or by uniting any territory to a part of any state; Increase the area of any state; Diminish the area of any state; Alter the boundaries of any state; Alter the name of any state.



# INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES

PRAJA MANDALS- MANDI, SIRMOUR, CHAMBA, BILASPUR ETC.

HIMALAYAN HILL STATE REGIONAL COUNCIL – SHIMLA 1946 (AIM TO ESTB INDEPENDENT HILL STATE)

1948- SHIMLA HILL STATE UNION

27 JAN 1948- HIMALAYAN PRANT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. (HEAD S. RAMAUL)

MEMORANDUM TO SARDAR PATEL- 1<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 1948.



# CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S PROVINCE

**ON April 15, 1948** with the merger of 30 princely states (26 from Shimla hills and 4 from Punjab hills) into a centrally administered Chief Commissioners Province. At that time the State had four districts viz. Chamba, Mahasu, Mandi and Sirmaur and its area was 25,839 sq. kms.

Its headquarter was located in building of the British Indian Foreign Office at Shimla which was destroyed by fire on May 9, 1957.

- **N .C Mehta** was the **first Chief Commissioner** (1948).
- **Deputy Chief Commissioner** was **Penderal Moon** (Became second Chief Commissioner in 1950).

**Bhagwan Sahai** (1951) was **third Chief Commissioner**



On September 30, 1948 an advisory council was formed to advise the Chief Commissioner. Council consisted of 3 erstwhile rulers from Mandi, Chamba and Baghat (Solan) and 6 representatives of people were Lilavati, Y.S Parmar, Mehta Avtar Chand, Swami Purnanand, Shri Padam Dev, L. Shiv Chand Dass. But council was ignored, ultimately they resigned.

**Secretariat in those days was called Himachal Dham.**

**On April 15, 1948 Chamba, Mandi, Sirmaur and Mahasu were created.**

**In 1950 Under Absorption of Enclave order**

- 2 villages of Uttar Pradesh **Sangog and Bhandar** were included in **Jubbal tehsil**.
- Chabrot area of PEPSU was merged in Kasumpati Tehsil. In exchange 7 villages of Kasumpati tehsil were given to Punjab (Sanjauli, Wakna, Bhari , Bharari , Kasumpati, Kato, Rampur).



# PART C STATE

Later in 1951, it became a part "C" State under a Governor with a 36 Member Legislative Assembly and a three member cabinet.

**HIMMAT SINGH**-First Lt. Governor of H.P.

On March 24, 1952 Dr. Y. S. Parmar became first CM with three members' ministry.

In March 1952, K.L Mehta became first chief secretary of the state.

**Department of Public Relations** was established to initiate process of cordial relations and for publicizing government activities in 1954.

In 1954, Bilaspur, another part 'C' State was merged with Himachal Pradesh thereby adding one more district with an area of 1,168 sq. kms. And the strength of its Assembly was raised to 41. It had two tehsils Bilaspur and Ghumarwin.



# UNION TERRITORY

1ST NOV 1956-STATUS OF U.T

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL WITH 43 MEMBERS CAME INTO EXISTENCE

RAJ BAJARANG BAHADUR- LT. GOVERNOR

THAKUR KARAN SINGH-CHAIRMAN TC

**On November 1, 1956 it became a Union Territory under an Administrator designated as Lieutenant Governor and its Assembly was abolished**



# TERRITORIAL COUNCIL OF HP

DEC 1956- PARLIAMENT PASSED TC ACT.

DIARCHY TYPE---1)TC 2)LG

EDUCATION,ROADS COOPERATIVES UNDER TC

FINANCE,APPOINTMENT,JUDICIARY-UNDER LG



# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Central Govt. appointed a **committee under Ashok Sen**, the **then union Law minister**. Committee submitted **report in 1962** and recommended transfer of more subjects to the territorial council. So, in **The Govt. of Union Territories act 1963**, provided **legislative assembly in place of territorial council**.

Till October, 1966 the old Himachal Pradesh comprised the six hill districts of Bilaspur, Chamba, Kinnaur, Mahasu, Mandi and Sirmaur with an area of 27,007 sq. kms. Having a population of 13, 51,144 persons (1951 Census).

**3 MEMBER MINISTRY-DR. Y S PARMAR, THAKUR KARAN SINGH AND HARI DASS**



# REORGANISATION OF HP

In 1966 Punjab was reorganized.(HUKAM SINGH COMMITTEE)

Himachal Pradesh was enlarged by merging the district of Kangra, Shimla, Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti, the Nalagarh tehsil of Ambala district, some parts of Una tehsil of Hoshiarpur district and Dalhousie of Gurdaspur district of the then Punjab State. With this merger the total area of Himachal Pradesh increased to 55,673 sq. kms. And its population to 28,12,463(1961 Census). Now it comprised the Districts of Bilaspur, Chamba, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti, Mahasu, Mandi, Shimla and Sirmaur.

Kangra, Kullu, Lahual-Spiti and Shimla were four more districts created.

Himachal Non Gazette Employees Federation was set up on November 20, 1966.

On January 25, 1971 Himachal Pradesh was given statehood and it became 18th state of India.



# STATEHOOD

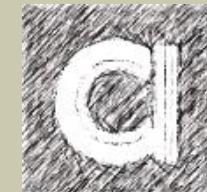
24 JAN 1968-STATE LEGISLATURE PASSED THE RESOLUTION.

18 DEC 1970 THE STATE OF HP ACT WAS PASSED

S CHAKRAVATI- 1<sup>ST</sup> GOVERNOR

8<sup>TH</sup> MARCH-DR Y S PARMAR FIRST CM

1<sup>ST</sup> SEP 1972- UNA AND HAMIRPUR CREATED AND SOLAN AND ARKI FROM MAHASU TEHSIL.



**Reorganizations of the districts took place on 1st September, 1972 as a consequence whereof two more new districts namely Una and Hamirpur were created mainly as a result of trifurcation of the erstwhile Kangra district. Also from the then existing districts of Mahasu and Shimla, new districts of Shimla and Solan were formed by reorganizing the boundaries of old districts.**

**Presently, the strength of Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh is 68. To the Union Legislature, Himachal Pradesh is represented by 4 Members to Lok Sabha and 3 Members to Rajya Sabha.**

